

ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF WORM INFESTATION AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN ANKURA CHILDREN HOSPITAL HYDERABAD, TELANGANA

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ABSTRACT

Worm Infestation Means the Presence of Worms in Your Child's Body, Specifically in His or Her Intestines. Child Can Get Infested By Worms Through Drinking Or Eating Of Contaminated Food Or Water Containing Worm Eggs, Walking Barefoot In Contaminated Soil, Licking A Toy Lying On The Floor Or Crawling On The Floor. These Worms Hatch In. The Body and Multiply In Numbers. Knowing That The Child Has Been Infested By Worms Can Seem Very Disturbing, But It Is A Very Common Problem With Many Kids Around The Globe. Mothers are the most powerful influence for good on the earth today. Within your hands lies the very future of the world. The study was done to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children in Ankara children Hospital Hyderabad, Telangana. **Materials and methods:** The research design adopted for the study was one group pre-test post – test design which belongs to pre experimental design. A total of 60 mothers of under five children were selected by using convenient sampling technique. A structured teaching questionnaire was used for the data collection which consists of two sections. Part A consists of 10 demographic variables of the sample and part B consists of 30 items on knowledge and prevention of worm infestation on mothers of under five children. The validation of tool was done by experts in the field of child health nursing. A pilot study was conducted and found that the tool was feasible and appropriate, the reliability of the study was tested by Karl Pearson method and 'r' was established to be 0.8 and the tool was reliable. The data was collected at Rishitha Hospital Hyderabad. The analysis and interpretation of the data was done with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics such as percentage distribution, mean, standard deviation, paired 't' test and chi square test at 0.01 level of significance. **Results:** The collected data was analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency and percentage distribution, mean, standard deviation, paired "t" test and chi square test at 0.001 levels off significance with 29 df. The pre test mean was 11.43 with 2.96 standard deviation and that of post test was 21.16 with 5.69 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 13.20, which is higher than the table 't' value 3.65 at 29df with 0.001 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference ($p < 0.001$) in pre test and post test knowledge scores. Hence it concluded after structured teaching Programme on prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children have been increased.

Conclusion: The study has showed that there was an overall improvement in the knowledge of the mothers after implementation of structured teaching Programme.

Key words: worm infestation, under five children

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INTRODUCTION:

Pre-school and school-age children and women of childbearing age, including adolescent girls, tend to have the higher proportion of worm infections. Although intestinal worms can infect all members of a population, these specific groups are at greater risk of heavy infections than others and are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of chronic infections. These vulnerable groups would benefit most from preventive interventions.

Rumona Dickson (2013) Worm infestation remains one of the main problems of child development. This is especially a greater health hazard in developing countries. Of 246 children, aged 7–12 years, attending school in rural Guatemala, 91% carried *Safaris lumbricoides* and 82% carried *Trichuris trichiura*. In Madagascar, a study revealed prevalence of 93% for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 55% for *Trichuris trichiura* and 27% for Hookworm. The same authors in an earlier study have reported prevalence of 78% for *Ascaris lumbricoides*, 38% for *Trichuris trichiura*, 16% for hookworm and 0.4% for *Schistoma mansoni* in children in the Ranomafana rainforest, Madagascar. Impure water, low socio-economic state, poor sanitation coupled with low literacy rates of parents particularly the mothers are the main causes of this prevalent malady. Worm infestation is one of the major causes of childhood malnutrition, anaemia, stunted physical and mental growth, psycho-social problems and this along with repeated gastrointestinal and upper respiratory tract infection contributes to high morbidity in children and remains a major cause of high infant and child mortality in our country.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Intestinal worms constitute a public health and socio-economic problem due to lower environmental and imbalance nutritional situation, which can be the major causes for mortality in the world.

An epidemiological study was conducted to identify the prevalence of intestinal parasites and associated factors among 50 under five children in Telangana, India. The study reported that 23(46.7%) had one (or) more parasites and prevalence of Ascariasis was highest 17(28.4. %), and Taeniasaginata was 10 (3.7%). The study recommended that the prevalence rate can be reduced through proper impartment of knowledge regarding preventive measures by the health care personnel to the mothers or care takers of under five children.

Current study was undertaken in India All outdoor as well as indoor patients advised stool examination formed the study population and it included 2656 males and 76 females' children. Investigations included stool examination and blood counts. Overall prevalence of intestinal worm infection was found to be 49.38%. *Ascaris* was the most common parasite (46.88%), followed by *Taenia* (2.1%) and *Hymenolepis nana* (0.21%).

According to the WHO (2013) had estimated that about 1400 million people worldwide are infected with any one of the three kinds of intestinal helminthes. They are round worm, hook worm and whip worm infestation. In that 200 million children suffer from diseases associated with these infestations. At least 40% of the world's children in the school age group among them about 400 million are infested with intestinal worms. Their growth, nutrition and learning ability are adversely affected.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

"A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children in Ankura children hospital at Hyderabad Telangana".

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children.
- To determine the association between posttest knowledge score among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: There is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score among mothers of under five children.

H2: There is significant association between posttest knowledge score among Mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The research design adopted for the study was one group pre-test post –test design which belongs to pre experimental design. A total of 60 mothers of under five children were selected by using convenient sampling technique. A structured teaching questionnaire was used for the data collection which consists of two sections. Part A consists of 10 demographic variables of the sample and part B consists of 30 items on knowledge and prevention of worm infestation on mothers of under five children. The validation of tool was done by experts in the field of child health nursing. A pilot study was conducted and found that the tool was feasible and appropriate, the reliability of the study was tested by Karl Pearson method and 'r' was established to be 0.8

and the tool was reliable. The data was collected at Rishitha Hospital Hyderabad. The analysis and interpretation of the data was done with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics such as percentage distribution, mean, standard deviation, paired 't' test and chi square test at 0.01 level of significance.

RESULTS:

The collected data was analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency and percentage distribution, mean, standard deviation, paired "t" test and chi square test at 0.001 levels of significance with 29 df. The pre test mean was 11.43 with 2.96 standard deviation and that of post test was 21.16 with 5.69 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 13.20, which is higher than the table 't' value 3.46 at 59df with 0.001 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference ($p < 0.001$) in pre test and post test knowledge scores. Hence it concluded after structured teaching Programme on prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children have been increased.

Table 1: Pre test and post test mean knowledge scores and paired t-test of significance on prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children. N=60

Knowledge scores	Pre test	Post test
Mean	11.43	21.16
Standard Deviation Paired t-test	2.96	5.69
	13.20	

59df

Table t- value 3.46

 $p < 0.001$

The table no.1 shows that the pre - test mean was 11.43 with 2.96 standard deviation and that of post- test was 21.16 with 5.96 standard deviation . The calculated 't' value was 13.20, which is higher than the table 't' value 3.46 at 59df with 0.001 level of significance . It shows that there is significant difference ($p < 0.001$) in pre-test and post - test knowledge scores.

Hence it concluded after structured teaching Programme on prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children have been increased. The formulated hypothesis for the present study "there will be significant difference in the pre test and post test knowledge scores of under five mothers has been accepted because of the significant difference in the pre test and post test knowledge scores which is evident by the 't' values. Hence H_1 is accepted.

Chi square value was computed to determine the association between the post test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of mothers of under five. Significant association was not found between the post test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of mothers of under five. Hence H_2 was rejected.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The study can be replicated on large sample
- A similar study can be conducted with quasi experimental approach
- A comparative study can be conducted between two settings
- Future research can be conducted regarding impact of worm infections on the lives of sufferers, their family and friends.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION:

Here it concluded after structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation, the knowledge scores of the mother of under five children have been increased.

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